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STATE OF ARIZONA

JUL 3 0 1996

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

DEPT. OF INSUHANCE BY KHL

In the Matter of)	Docket No	. 96A-052-INS
LORI L. VEGA,)	ORDER	

Petitioner.

On July 26, 1996, the Office of Administrative
Hearings, through Administrative Law Judge Robert I. Worth,
submitted "Decision and Recommended Order" in the
above-captioned matter, a copy of which is attached and
incorporated by this reference. The Director of the Arizona
Department of Insurance has reviewed the recommended Findings of
Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Recommended Order, and enters the
following order:

- The Recommended Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law are adopted.
- 2. The recommendation that the license be placed on a term of probation is rejected. The application of Lori L. Vega for a property and casualty agent's license is granted without condition.

NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS

The aggrieved party may request a rehearing with respect to this Order by filing a written petition with the Office of Administrative Hearings within 30 days of the date of this Order, setting forth the basis for such relief pursuant to $A.A.C.\ R20-6-114(B)$.

The final decision of the Director may be appealed to

the Superior Court of Maricopa County for judicial review pursuant to A.R.S. §20-166.

DATED this 2 day of July, 1996.

CHRIS HERSTAM

Director of Insurance

A copy of the foregoing mailed this 30th day of July, 1996

Charles R. Cohen, Deputy Director Gregory Y. Harris, Executive Assistant Director Catherine O'Neil, Assistant Director John Gagne, Assistant Director Maureen Catalioto, Supervisor Department of Insurance 2910 N. 44th St., Suite 210 Phoenix, AZ 85018

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IN THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

STATE OF ARIZONA

JUL 2 6 1996

In the Matter of:

LORI L. VEGA,

No. 96A-052-INS

DESTRUCTION OF THE INSURANCE DEPT.

Petitioner

DECISION AND RECOMMENDED ORDER

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing on July 19, 1996. The Petitioner, Lori L. Vega (herein called "Vega") was represented by her attorneys, Thomas M. Baker and Wallace J. Baker, Jr. The Arizona Department of Insurance (herein called the "Department") was represented by Assistant Attorney General, Michael J. De La Cruz. Evidence and testimony were presented, and based upon the entire record, the Administrative Law Judge hereby submits the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Recommended Order for review, consideration approval and adoption by the Director of the Department (herein called the "Director").

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. On or about March 31, 1995 the above-named Petitioner had completed a formal written application for a property and casualty insurance agent's license which was subsequently submitted to the Department. The Department's application form required answers by an applicant to various questions about the individual and his or her past history.
- 2. The Department had issued a conditional license to Petitioner on April 26, 1995 pending completion of a criminal background check. Such conditional license was revoked on March 18, 1996 by the Department

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which also denied the underlying application for licensure. The instant hearing was convened following the filing of a timely request therefor by Lori L. Vega who disagreed with the Department's denial action.

- 3. It was not disputed that Ms. Vega had answered "No" to a specific question on her application as to whether or not she had ever been convicted of a misdemeanor. Another "No" answer was recorded to a separate question relating to whether she had ever been arrested, charged with, tried or investigated concerning a misdemeanor violation. The express wording on the application immediately before the first such question and actually a part of the second question indicated that a disclosure would be required even if any prior conviction had been expunged or set aside.
- 4. Ms. Vega admittedly had been convicted of a misdemeanor on December 28, 1988 for a violation committed on December 6, 1988, and also had been convicted of misdemeanors on August 28, 1991 for two separate violations committed on August 9, 1990 and November 30, 1990, respectively. These offenses consisted of forms of trespass and of assault, verbal and touching (not injurious), all of which directly involved an ongoing abusive relationship between Ms. Vega and her first husband.
- 5. The sentence imposed for convictions of the last offenses was a oneyear period of probation that was successfully served by Ms. Vega. During this probationary period she actively participated in group therapy sessions emphasizing domestic violence problems and solutions. Her first marriage was dissolved by divorce around this time.

- 6. Approximately one year after the expiration of her probation period, Ms. Vega, without legal representation, made an application to the Court for all judgments of guilt, as enumerated above, to be set aside. On August 27, 1993, such application received favorable action, and the judgments of guilt in both convictions, relating to all three misdemeanor violations, were set aside and expunged. Credible testimony was presented which tended to indicate that Ms. Vega was advised or at least was led to believe that she need not, in the future, affirmatively disclose any of the prior convictions.
- 7. Documentary evidence introduced at the hearing demonstrated that the Petitioner herein had been and still is performing her duties at her place of work, including those performed while operating under the previously issued conditional license, in a highly satisfactory manner.
- 8. Petitioner remarried in September, 1993. Her second spouse subsequently became incurably and fatally ill, succumbing to cancer and dying on April 14, 1995, which was after a long duration of suffering and household disruption and which was only two weeks after Petitioner had filled out the insurance license application. While not found to serve as an excuse or justification for her failure to appropriately read, understand and comply with the disclosure requirements of the application, some effect must be given to the mitigating aspects of the prior and contemporaneous circumstances surrounding the completing and filing of the within application, which were replete with stress and tragedy resulting from her previous abusive marriage and her remarriage to a terminally ill husband.

9. The affirming of the Department's prior denial action would have an ultimate impact which is equivalent to a revocation of an existing license. With this in mind, and recognizing that although any one element of pressure or distraction, standing alone, might generate insufficient reason to disregard an impropriety in the application process, all of the aforesaid circumstances, when considered in combination, appear to fully warrant a result in this case which is not tantamount to a revocation but instead enables the license sought herein to be issued to the applicant.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The Director has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to the provisions of A.R.S. §§ 20-161 and 20-290. Additionally, the Director is empowered with discretion to issue or to deny licenses to individuals after full consideration and evaluation of all pertinent information, including any mitigating and/or aggravating circumstances which are applicable.
- 2. Although the record in this case did provide a basis for upholding the prior denial action by the Department, having sufficiently established all of the elements set forth in the statutory subsections specified in the notice of hearing, a favorable exercise of the aforementioned discretion by the Director in granting the instant license application under all the circumstances appears fully warranted.
- 3. There is little question, under the uncontroverted facts of this case, that grounds do exist for the Director to deny the application filed by Ms. Vega. However, the ultimate discretionary authority granted by statute should not properly begin and end with a determination of the presence or absence of such grounds. Although the omission of significant historical

information which the Director has every right to receive and evaluate, even if not intentional but only careless, can not be condoned, especially when attributable to an individual seeking licensure in a professional capacity heavily dependent on accuracy in reading and understanding preprinted documents, it is determined under the totality of the evidence as to all relevant facts and circumstances that Petitioner has met her burden of proof with respect to her entitlement to receive a license at this time. In reaching such determination, consideration has been given to the nature and gravity of the misdemeanors, their subsequent expungement, the level of stressful conditions in her personal home life and her competent job performance.

4. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it does not necessarily follow that the Director's granting of the license sought hereunder by Ms. Vega must be outright or unconditional. It is concluded that the Director's discretionary authority to grant or to deny license applications includes the inherent power to place a newly issued license on probation for a reasonable time period, thereby discharging his duty to the general public by giving a degree of recognition to legitimate concerns generated by this applicant's failure to properly understand important instructions and to disclose significant personal history items. Such conclusion is further fortified by reference to other relatively recent and seldom used statutory provisions set forth in A.R.S. § 20-320 (J) and § 32-3701 relating to all professional or occupational licensees who are shown to be in arrears of child support payments where a probation in lieu of suspension is expressly contemplated and authorized so as to enable, with certain limitations, continued business activity by the license holder. In this case, any probation should enable Ms. Vega to perform functions and to engage in

activities to the same extent as the holder of any other property and casualty agent's license, but the probation period should be of sufficient length so as to provide an inducement to avoid the commission of any act or omission that would be grounds for discipline. In the event of a proven future violation, any unexpired portion of the probation period would automatically become active license suspension.

RECOMMENDED ORDER

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that the Director enter his Order that an individual property and casualty agent's license be issued to the applicant, Lori L. Vega.

It is further recommended, as an express condition for the issuance of the aforesaid license, that such license be placed on an initial term of probation commencing on the date of issuance for a period of nine (9) months; provided however, that any unexpired portion of the probationary period shall automatically become active license suspension on and after a future finding, after Notice of Hearing and Hearing, that Lori L. Vega has violated any of the provisions of A.R.S. § 20- 316 (A).

Dated: July 25, 1996.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

ROBERT I. WORTH

Administrative Law Judge

original transmitted on 725/96
by Micrawford; to:

Chris Herstam, Director Department of Insurance 2910 North 44th Street, 210 Phoenix, AZ 85018-7256

ATTN: Curvey Burton